

Rules states that a name shall not be rejected "because of the existence of an earlier homonym which is universally considered as non-valid" (p. 48) and Article 37 states that "Citation in synonymy or incidental mention of a name is not effective publication." (p. 43). (2) Although Canon 16 of the American Code states that "A name is rejected when preoccupied (homonym). (a) A specific name is a homonym when it has been published for another species under the same generic name,"¹ it is nevertheless true that the names used in the cases just cited above cannot be considered as homonyms under Canon 16 because Canon 12 states that "A name is not published by its citation in synonymy or by incidental mention." (l. c. 171) and one of the examples given presents *Acrostichum Plumieri* Desv. herb. given as a synonym of *A. viscosum* Fée, stating that the former name is not "published" and does not invalidate *A. Plumieri* Fée. Neither *P. cuspidatum* Willd. nor *P. densiflorum* Blume have, then, been "published" according to either the International Rules or the American Code, so *P. cuspidatum* Sieb. & Zucc. and *P. densiflorum* Meisn. should not be displaced because of them.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE *ONOCLEA SENSIBILIS*.—On the 11th of August, 1929, I found on Pine St., Peterborough, New Hampshire, an exceptionally large *Onoclea sensibilis* Linn. that seems worth recording. The plant was in a damp situation and growing out from an Arbor Vitae hedge, which doubtless in part caused the elongation of the fronds. A sterile frond, from the base of the stalk to the tip of the frond, measured $51\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, the frond at the broadest part near the base measured $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and the leafy expansion from base to tip measured $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Several other fronds on the same plant were of nearly or quite the same dimensions.

In Eaton's Ferns of North America it is recorded of the sensitive fern that the tallest fronds are often fully three feet in height. This height is much exceeded by the specimen here cited.—ROBERT TRACY JACKSON, Peterborough, New Hampshire.

[Dr. Jackson's *Onoclea* certainly far exceeds the conventionally published maximum measurements. The recording of his extremely large specimen will,

¹Bull. Torr. Bot. Club xxxiv. 174 (1907).

naturally, challenge others. As a first record of still larger individuals we may note one in the Club herbarium, from the alluvium of the Penobscot River, with stipe 45 inches tall and leafy expanded frond $20\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, giving a total length from base of stipe to tip of frond of $65\frac{3}{4}$ inches (5 feet, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches). This frond has a breadth of $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but another frond from the same region with the stipe broken off (consequently disqualified for competition) measures $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. The fertile fronds of these plants stand exactly 2 feet high. A frond in the Gray Herbarium, collected by the late William Boott "near Boston," has the leafy half $20\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.—Eds.]

THE FLORA OF THE ELIZABETH ISLANDS, MASSACHUSETTS

JOHN M. FOGG, JR.

(Continued from page 221)

PART II. ANNOTATED LIST OF THE VASCULAR FLORA

In the Catalog of Vascular Plants of the Elizabeth Islands which follows several conventions and abbreviations have, for the sake of convenience, been adopted; these are here explained:

NOMENCLATURE. The International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature have been followed.

ELEMENTS IN THE FLORA. The various elements constituting the flora have been differentiated thus:

Indigenous species appear in capital letters.

Introduced species are given in *italics*.

Discredited records are included in brackets.

CITATIONS AND SYNONYMY. Synonyms are given in italics and, in general, are included only when they represent names which have been superseded since the last edition of Gray's Manual (Ed. 7, 1908). Usually, in such cases, a reference is given to the place where the new name was published or its status discussed.

LOCALITIES. The seven main islands are indicated by taking the first three letters of the name of each; thus:

NON: Nonamesset, including Pine Island.

UNC: Uncatena

NAU: Naushon, including Captain's Island, Ram's Head, Monohansett, Buck, East Buck, West Buck and the Weepectets.

PAS: Pasque.

NAS: Nashawena.

CUT: Cuttyhunk.

PEN: Penikese, including Gull Island.